The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life,

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The Drincipia

WILLIAM GOODELL, Editor TERMS! One Dollar a year, in advance.

MELANTHON R. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent,

Orob PROSPECTUS

RECEPTION OF THE REV. DR CHEEVER.

able to the occasion. The one that first met the eye on en-tering was a large full length photograph of the man all had come to greet and honer. The words above it were, "Persecuted, but not foreaken." On one side, "For we have found this man a pestilout fellow," "Whe also hath nave found this man a position tellow. Whe also hath gone about to prefance the temple. On the other, "For I have not shunned to declare nuto you all the counsels of Ged. With me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you or of man's judgment." Below, "Neither Ged. With first is a very small thing that I should be judged of you or of man's judgment. Below, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself." The portrait of Gen. McClellan bore the inscription, "McClellan band the Sabbath of the Lord cur God." Over the portrait of the command-er of the forces in the West was inscribed, "Fremont and ter a price nor for a reward, sain the Lord of noise. We had a small portrait of Dr. Choever were the words, "We shall not find any occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his Ged." A picture of the Church of the Puritans hung between the words (above) good evangelist. The sight of thy countenance brings to our remembrance thy ancient kindness and unwearied la-

cause is which Dr. I hervar has with unit arcumining acad energy desired assessed. Along them may be most found the Rev Type th. Rev Dr. Ornham, the Sees. 2. I found the Rev Type th. Rev Dr. Ornham, the Sees. 2. A. L. Port, dobust where the Rev W. Brown, Edga Kasabaum, say, Theodaye Thion, Oliver adahason, and others. The Rev. S. R. Davis allied the accounty order, and Dexter Faircents was couled upon its preside. The Rev. S. R. Davis allied of the accounty of the policy of the policy and the property of the policy of the policy

we cannot express to you our emotions of joy and gratitude which fill our hearts. We bid you welcome! Welcome to your native land! Welcome to the scenes of your formthe promotion of objects of paramount importance. In-deed, although we can but dimly scan the complicated and salntury discipline fer curselves, and have served to adnet abate one jot er tittle of the censure and condemnation

We congratulate you upon the result of your labors in ocen pursued, from the mement of your arrival; on see participle, of these who from every consideration of henor, principle, seclesiastical position, and Auti-slavery profession, should be a manufacture of the profession.

hand sig at lasers of laty. Grant, for as it's Thy will fifty years. With the fidelity and frankness which have ica, and by the example of an American New England State, you were first taught, the world was first taught, the day of immediate and entire emancipation. Massachusetts

the just causes of our Revolutionary War."

It is sad to think that our early promise should have been se speedily blighted, and that they whe were so slow and will stand firm in this crisis, and in spite of all fancied inter-ests, political and commercial, will remain true to the cause A minority, professedly anti-slavery in sentiment, but bit-terly opposed to our course as abolitionists, in demanding move you trem the passorate, and take possession of the obsurch edite. They labored inconsulty for this purpose, amploying overy means that human subtlety could devise; but God gave us wisdom dad oourage to withstand thum at every etsp, till finally their names were crased from the roll. We violated us commandment of Seripture or usage the triping of the triping and project the principle that the majority should rule, and contended as earnessly, rigorously, and persistently for the right, as our opponents did for the wrong. We have held that a minority have a right to a free discussion, and projest, but that when they are clearly overruled, they should cheerfully submit, or withdraw; that they have no right to keep up a perpetual agitation and strife; that if they attempt to do so they become schismatics, and deserve instant and rigorous discipled. The fault of the Church of the Puritans has not

been prove ted.

The minority finding that the church could neither be

as an contact. It was the spirit if had yeard of the Curistian church. Ac ring the Scripturs, and is the theory of convergation alisan, the sole right a dauth rity of convergation alisan, the sole right a dauth rity of convergation and its own spirite it alisars, are vessed on the dividual Courth.

of justice and humanity, proclaim "liberty throughout the

A sermon appeared in a recent number of The Independent, from the pen of a clergyman of high reputation as a champion of the anti-slavery cause, in which we find the

following statement:

"We hoped, by conditutional and legal methods, to restrain the find use of Savery in national affairs, and elecamenths its first full use of Savery in national affairs, and elecamenths in the find use of Savery in national affairs, and elecal policy which, making it impellife, supportiable, largeome, would destry with a way any long. I had great a fifth that 45 d. by antional agencies, would destroy slavery. I had from that the best of the savery where it is by deared and the savery where it is by deared and the savery where it is by deared any come, but no further skull you come; by prescribing in any come, but no further skull you come; by prescribing in any come, but no further skull you come; by prescribing in any come, but no further skull you come; by prescribing in the saver in the savery in the saver in the savery in the savery in the savery makes ten continuous when the savery makes ten continuous ten to the savery makes ten to the savery had the savery makes ten to the savery had the savery makes ten to the savery had the savery had the savery had the sav

was, until it smart usappear under the Shear operation and ural agenties?

A striking contrast to the commercial theology of the sermon from which we have quoted, is presented in an essay on the Signs of the Times, by Thomas Carlyle. He

essay on the Signs of the Times, by Thomas Carlyle. He says:

"Stumpe as it may seem, if we red history with any degree of thoughthlows, we shall find that the cheeke and lalances of Profit and Loss have ascer been the grand agents with may. From the same of the profit of the same of the profit of the same of the profit of the same of the s

But faith in the mechanism grows stronger and stronger, and among the leaders of this nation, both clorical and political, has become well night immovable. It is amusing to see, when the theory of profit and loss is suddenly swept away by the finger of Providence, with what confidence the advocates of freedom seizo hold of the war as the sure and

The Government will set in this matter in constitution with the well-understood walks of its consultance aname of God then, we had you so formed by them word. Be instant in easier and set of season. Be made the season of the s

emancipation:

And now we avail ourselves of this memorable occase
to renew to you our pledges of sympathy and supp
Though few in number, and by no means fich in earl Though few in humber, and by no means iten in earn treasures, we are at least united in those great principle.

Truth and Freedom for which the Church of the Purish ration. We know that the task assigned you is ardu-and difficult. We know that enemies beset you on enand difficult. We know that evernies best you as as-side. We know that mountains of prejudice it directly your path. But still we bid you take courage for you cause in the cause of God, of Trush, of Humanical civilization, of free government, of primitive Civilians in such a cause you would have to reason the one though you stood alone; for, in the words of a manical author, "one just that has a higher window, as the known spiritual truth in him, is stronger, not than it as known spiritual truth in him, is stronger, not than it as that have it not, not than ten thousand, but than all ne that have it not, and stands among them with a quite etherial, angelic power, as with a sword out of Hearen's or: ral, angelic power, as with a sword out of Heaverse armory, sky-tempered, which no buckler, and no took brass, will finally withstand." And, more than all, a servant of Christ has ever that great promise to cheer on, and assure him of victory—"Lo I am with you alway.

DR. CHEEVER'S RESPONSE.

Dr. CHERVER replied: I am truly thankful to God for He loving kindness in sparing us and permitting us the great set precious privilege in meeting my dear people and our below. friends under such circumstances this evening. But ever where, in all our wandering, we have continually looked bewhite, in an and remembered that most solemn and is teresting day and hour when we parted from you. Masy those here present to-night were there upon the deck of the May Plower while I stood upon the padiles health as persenten, and we untually ward our dage. It was a susof great interest to us, and solemnity even, and I have be
did that it was to all our dear triends on board that steem.
We then helt—I really cannot express to you the feelinghealth in reference to the wide spece that was to be better
health and amount add the groom, that oppressed my own mind aheart in reference to the wide spece that was to be better
active to the which has not be separated, and the diseastances under which this such one separated, and the ciseastances under which this such on the signal of the separated of the ciseastances under which this such on the signal of the ciseadrown upon our beart, but it soon was dissipated, and we conly remember your affectionate kindness and prayers. It is till that they were following us. We believe that, these
their intercessions, we are now brought back in posesilety. But everywhere, our heart, as Goldmin has side
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intercessions, we are now brought back in posesilety. But everywhere, our heart, as Goldmin has side
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history, except in the annals of the side of the sid of all, upon which my mind has been turning. And, singularly enough, to-night, when laired my broom to a liber, I found it opened a itself to this passar. The shall weep no more: He will be very great as the at the voice of whe he shall hear thee. He wal as swer thee. And has been much upon our minds when abroad, while hearing side of the water and my brethren in the ministry felt that one wrong in exercising that forbearance so long toward matic a part in the midst of you. But I will not dwell on brethren, we were comforted over you in all our affliction and distress by your faith: for now we live if ye stand fast in the Lord." That is the thing. That is what we felt deeply. That is what I felt through all these struggles, and through the battle I had to fight on the other side of the water against foes n this country struggling for existence in the service of Christ. Reference has been made this evening to that bean Curisi. Reference has been made this evening to that beam tiffd passage in the Epistic of the Phillippinus: "That your rejoicing may be more abundant in Jesus Christ for me by my centing to you again." Well, there is one of Paul's caveats that follows this, that we might every one of us lay to heart myself and dear people united. Notice, that he introduces it Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Chilly let your conversation or earn neconical the vessel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or elso be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that yo stand fast in one pirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel; and in nothing terrified by your adversaries; which is to them an evident token of perdition, but to you of salvation, and that of God. For nnto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for His sake." Now I declare to you in my conscience, that we may as a Church and people, apply this among the most precious of texts bearing promise upon their richly-laden wings and applying it to ourselves, I do know that we have in a very little measure forsaken, his oppressed ones. I do know-I cannot say Puritans that theirs is sincerely and truly this precious privi-lege—that they have been suffering beyond all question for Christ, for the Gospel, for His sake—for His sake, in the persons of those so dear to Him-the four millions of the enslaved

all, this porticular direction of the Gospel, in this way, to this porticular late of that has been shid upon us—and the proclamation of the gospel, especially in regard to Slavery—this great sin of our country. And I was struck with an expression in the prayer of our beloved and venerated brother to-singly, twho he stated something of this kind. He prayed that we might oppose whetever we might meet in our ministry links "pured med Faguint the goaged." That is the thing. It truly "so and to be closely to retime of baseless int of the ways" some "if they proceed into our distriction of whatever interest and the same time is a state of the same time in the same time in the same time is a same time.

that in reference to the slaves. But the slaves were the sole ground for this war; the slaves were the sole reason why God had riscu a this santter. He had not risen to crush this reheliton against the United States, though the whole gruntry was dear to Him; but He had come to crush this reheliton against Himself—in not letting the oppressed go cipation as our right. Taking care of the slave was take care of the slave, then God would not take care of us. In the North and East, it was the one feeling that was impressing everybody, but hardly a person dare speak of it; but while they attempt it, and with bated breath scarce above a wisper are getting ready to utter it, there comes along au eloquent orator like Mr. Holt of Kentucky, who speaks of the mains of Randacky to be seather in the constitutional rights in reference to her peculiar institution.

And the authorities at Washington answer, we must be silent in regard to this matter. If we attempt to admit such a doctrine as this—proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants of the land, we shall lose Kentuck !! no prophet's ken to know what would be down in history upon this country—infamy, infamy. Dr. Cheever closed with expressing a delight and grati-

Dr. Cheever closed with expressing a delight and grati-tude for the privilege of seeing so many to welcome him, alluded to the stirring notes of Dr. Tyng heard clear across the Atlantic, when he stood up in the Church of the Phri-tans, and in Boston, and rebuked the crime of slavery, and speke kind words of cheer and sympathy to him and his words. Dr. Cheever was frequently elected during the

of trial.

The meeting was then addressed by Theodore Tillon, esq., the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, the Rev. Mr. Graham, Oliver Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Hattison, the Rev. Wm. Goodell, the Rev. S. S. Joeelyn and Edgar Ketchum, esq.

After the address, the company partock of refreshments, and separated, each one feeling that it had been an occasion

LESSON OF THE PAST.

It is clear that our connexion with slavery has brought upon us the evils with which a retributive Providence is now afflicting us. Politically, Ecclesiastically, and social-

Compromises have ruined us. We would not do right, at the inception of our Government; nor will we do so new; and trust God for the results. Slavery was seen and acknowledged then, as now, to be a wrong, and its support politically inexpedient. But what then? Why, considering the 'fustificatory circumstances' -perhaps God would was so desirable, and withal present, that consequences in the future must be risked, and behold the result. We sought peace and union, (but not in God's way), and

we have had strife, and contention, and disunion. We are "filled with our own ways." Christian teachers with elastic systems of morality, and a superficial theology, have ensed the consciences of the people, and they do so still.

administered according to the most obvious and simple

The God of nations has declared that though hand join are traccable to slavery, and yet by a strange fatuity, an

Emandpation is at ke a political, a midtary and a moral necessity. The blood of the slaughtered thousands upon the hattle field calls upon us to cut her this War. Deal a would be the firm yes, cathusiastic friends of a Covensum that should acknowledge them as belonging to the brother-hood of the human family. Philosophy and History proclaim this as the only safe curve. Let Government in aderistand that there is a power "belief the Throne" that demands it. For as G d is true his judgments shall ask the removed from us, until we cause from the suppression. Let the people does and that the orine of sending had him officery the pasting fugitive shall no longer be throught accept the pasting fugitive shall no longer be through the form of the state of the contract of the

The Principia.

SAGACITY OF GEN. BUTLER.

Aug. 27, declining a renomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and giving his views of the position of affairs, Gen.

ldier who has left his friends and his home to do his duty

government over every inch of territory which ever would I consent to peace. A peace involving the disinteg-ration of the Union, or until the supremacy of the govern-ment is forever established, would be simply a declaration

have not been committed upon Northern men in the South which, had they been perpetrated by a foreign nation, would have demanded a redress of grievances, under pain

tribunal to the arbitrament of which we could shown them, and it was against the genins of our people to uppeal to appeal to these with whem I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advecate peaceful settlements wherein there can be no peace. Therefore this war must go on, not for the purpose of subjigation—but if these who have commenced it bring more themselves that condition as an inclination of the purpose of polytection of the purpose of the pur

not suffer by the publication of this letter. Connecting it, in our own minds, with other information which, from two distinct and highly respectable sources has come to us, reper, at the present time, to express. The sagacity that so have all grown out of the "peculiar institution" of the

wantil the supremacy of the government is forever estab

while remaining free States, whatever they may desire or attempt, will never succeed in cementing such an Union. no reconstruction or preservation of the Union. To labor for the preservation or restoration of the Union, without laboring for the abolition of slavery, is to labor for an abrealized, either by arms, diplomacy, or legislation

Second: A separation of the Northern from the South ern States, by a Federal acknowldgement of the Independence of the Confederate States, would not restore peace between them, without the abolition of slavery. The time has gone by, for slave States to live in peace with neigh-

AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

rebels, when that property is found in the form of Bank deposites, ships &c., wherever it can be found, and whether confiscates the "slave property" of the same rebels only

Why is this? Does the Government regard slave property so much more sacred than any other property? If so,

No less than ten millions worth of shipping and other rebel property, at the North-most or all of it in New-York City, it is said, has been seized and confiscated within a few weoks past, without any pretence that it has been employed in the war. But no sooner does Gen. Fremont commence seizing the "slave property" of rebels, at the South where directly or indirectly it does, of course, support the

Another objection made by the Government to Gen. Fre-

Bennery's New York Hercale, a secssion's har-guise, is rabid against he abolitic ool, slavery and a playment of colored saldies. There made no been a

"My son, Joseph R. Johnson, aged 20, was in the law on the 21st of July, and, if yet living, he is at this hear wounded prisoner of war at Richmond, Va. Therefor

Brother Goodell :- Please give us your views on the

changes of prisoners previous to the acknowledgment of our Independence? We pass the questions over to the who can answer them, not having time now, to examin

Among the many expressions of this sentiment white reach ns, we have received a motrical effusion, too length following stanzas:

HAPPY REPORTS To Hard is showing be chosen

"The effect of the same state of the Project to General Francia says to He again streaked and de-

Yes! I has encourage I and strongthened the robels Northern at 1 So hern. It has gri vel and dish art ned Eval title sin general in all the loval States. These the Here regards them " happy effect " Of corse it does! If the result al uld be the capture of Washington, within a firtnight, the Hera I would regard the ta " hap w effe and would stand ready to host is rebel flag, as it

News of the Dan.

Of last week brought us little if any reliable and intertest. We compy the room space usually devoted to such ual and moral controversy now going on, which we deem quite as important to the final decision. Ideas first, out-

The following letter, signed by several pasters of different de-nominations in one of the principal towns of De Kaib county, III. has been sent to Gen. Fremont: "Major General Fremont :- Honored and Dear Sir "MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT: —Honora and Dear Sir.
The undersigned ministers of the gospel, representing as we believe the unanimous and enthusiastic sentiment in this part of Illinois, the sentiment we trust of twenty nillions of loyal citizens of the United States, desire hereby to declare to you our unspeakable satisfaction with, and grati-tude to God for the position taken in your proclamation of martial law in Missouri, and especially for those words, destined we trust to become historic and immortal by their fulfillment, viz: "There slaves, if any they have, are hereby de-

clared free men."
We trust, dear sir, it will be grateful to your feelings to
be assured, that in closet, family and church, with millions
of fellow supplicants, we daily cry to the Lord of Hosts,
that he will be your "help and shield," (115 Psalm,) to gird that he wid be your "help and shield," [115 Feslin, to gird you and your army with strength from on high to carry those glorious words inte speedy and complete effect, to that trainives and tyrants may fall before you, and the hallelighins of "wassal long cushreed," transformed into "Paul Men," mingling with the mastic of the N to the Gulf, and are, may other more all unuse by the side of a Moses, a Cyrus, a Cromwell, in Washington, as a Liberator of Maskind and Andreas of Mask a Cromwell, a Washington, as a Liberator of Mankind and a Conservator of Iluman Freedom.

"With prayers to God and hynns of freedom, we send our Christian brethreu to your army, and look to see the history of the old "fronsides" and their noble "Protector," re-enacted in this great vulley."—Chrosgo Cong. Herald.

ACTION OF FOX RIVER PRESBYTERY.

BERLIN, W18. Sept. 9, 1861 CONG. HERALD:—As a meeting of the Fox River Preshytery, held at Rural, Waupacca Co., Sept. 4, the following that they be sent to the 17th. Attendance and the Chicago for publication. Will you be so kind as to give thom an insertion.

WM. M. RICHARDS,

N. S. Pres. Church, Berlin,

Resolved, That we do heartily approve and realitran the Preamble and Resolutions passed (on the subject of our actional affairs) by the ineneral Assembly at their last meeting in May 20th, 1861.

Resolved. That is coughing of this awful center we do more and more our cought our rational treables upon used to be a considered to the coughing of the safely deposite and more out of more and more out of the coughing of the safely deposite and the cought our national treables upon used we do not careculated and after not target what has

and most valuera 1 p. 1st.

Resol at That we recogn with thankfulness the disposition of use level at d. w. rhy Pr.

a knowledge his and the nation's depende or unear 6 std, and pledge out elsewhere the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the state of the stat ed d y of fasting and rayer with all h and and earnest ness.—R ra' Sept. 4. 18: 1.

camber next? It is idle and worse to talk of the war abolishing slavery, while G is children by still. When Paniel understond by books, that the capitatic war soon to ed, he becaused times f. So all good measures have be nearried in Eag-

Shall we have a free consulation meeting of Congrega-tionalist miniture called at the ago, to meet during the second week in October, at the close of the Triennial Con-

tary movements-quito as needful to be published and ponturning fugitive slaves, keeping slaves in subjection, and

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

The War in Missouri .- We are still without any certain knowledge of the result of the battle at Lexington, Mo. the place in time to he of service. A report reaches us by way of Quiney, Ill., that Col. Mulligan was forced to sur-A report reaches us by with 570 men of the Third Iowa Regiment, on the seph's, 4,000 strong, and occupying a strong position. He immediately gave them hattle, notwithstanding the disparity of forces, and continued the action an hour, when he withdrew his men to await the arrival of Col Smith, who was known to be on the way with 1,400 men. When Col. Smith arrived it was too dark to renew the attack, and when daylight came (as was the case recently in Western Virginia) it was found that the rebols had crossed the river er cover of the darkness. The National loss was 5 ad, 84 wounded, and 6 missing. The loss of the rehels killed, 84 wounded, and 6 missing. The loss of the rehelis unknown. Gov. Gamble has issued a proclamation

Another Account.—It is roported, apparently on good authority, that Colonel Mulligan was compelled to surreuder to Price ou Friday morning, being deprived of water and overpowered by exhaustion and superior numbers. His force held out desperately, having according to the report killed hetween 3,000 and 4,000 of the enemy, and suffered

Another important battle is reported to have taken place uear Blue Milis, between 4,000 men under Gen. Lane, and an equal number of rebels. It is restreted that Gen. Lane captured nearly 800 of the enemy and kiled 200. The rebels were totally routed, and a federal force was pursuing them. Bealt of these reports, how it is, may be con-

son, a native K tuck' a o e mmand the dep the state

rain shall be used to see the use of the use of the sol of Kisucker to rithe the last at the sol of Kisucker to rithe the last at the sol of Kisucker to rithe the last at the last at the sol of Kisucker to reconfected became of some one has we shall be taken it confected became of some one has we shall be taken it confected became of some one as we shall be taken it confected by any interry oranic er act that all pace-

continue the latter. So, lest slavery should suffer daming bels, hy whom neither public or private property is respect ed. But "the awkward predicament" of the Government is

in a measure, relieved. The people will please be ensoled More Slave Catching! Darnestown, Md., Sept. 19:

Several slaves belonging to a wealthy farmer in this vicinity recently disappeared, and it is reported that Gen Banks, on application, gave the owner permission to institute a search among the troops for them.—Tribuse.

Secretary Seward, in reply to complaints that Wm. H. be employed to quell the rebellion, by crushing out its sole Russell, an Englishman, in Washington, is permitted to write treasonable Letters to the London Times, which, be ing therein published, come back and are circulated in this country-declines taking any action in the case, on the press. Suppose Mr. Russell residing at Washington the Confederate States, would Mr. Seward permit him to do so, on the ground that our Government cannot control for eign bankers? Suppose Mr. Russell should correspond and march down into Kentucky, and liberate the slaves would Mr. Seward hesitate to interfere and prevent such correspondence, on the ground that our Government canno control the recept of letters in foreign nations?

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Some consider the reports of Col. Mulligan's surrender to the rebels confirmed. Others regard it still doubtful.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 23.—The excitement of to day has been the news from Missouri, and the probability

It has seemed almost impossi le to obtain any satisfactocially at Lexington We have known that an attack was made upon the place by the rebels, in almost overwhelming

The hattle reported yesterday to have occurred he ween Geu. Lanc's beigade and four thousand of the enemy. near

Hatteras.—The arrival of the S. R. Spaulding at Fortress Monroe brings later news from Hatteras Inlet. A federal force had destroyed the fortifications forsaken by the reb-

Washington .- The rebels around Washington were

the move yesterday. Greater activity was observed at Manson's Hill, and the number of troops there is consider-

WEDNESDAY 25th

Missouri .- We have at last a full confirmation of the report of the surrender of Lexington, Mo., to the rebels under Gen. Price, and some particulars of the events which pre-ceded it. The surrender, as before stated, took place on river. On that side there were no breastworks, and there the bardest fighting took place. The robels, anticipating the advantage to be gained in cutting off access to the river, procured a large number of bales of hemp, and rolling them gradually along, under their protection succeeded in effecting their object, and thus had the fort completely sur-rounded. Their overwhelming numbers—estimated at fully twenty seven thousand—rendered a successful sortic, on the ton, including a large sum in gold, stated at a quarter a million of dollars.

This disaster to the National arms in Miscouri, seeks the lip to be followed by others, unless the most energical measures have been taken to prevent them, which we at present bear nothing of Gen. Prentiss, who has assumed command in Norther Missouri, started from Quincy, proceeding west, and State of the Command of State of Brook-field, and cut off by a body of rebels, supposed to be a part of Profest command. The number of mee with him is not star-

held, and the men dismissed on parole. Their dismissal was a necessity, for the rebels were not able to feed them. But country in the further prosecution of the war.

But the men are lost. What else? Col. Mulligan had splendid fortifications. His patient soldiers had helped to

seven feet high, twelve thick, and heavily mounted. A ditch, six feet deep and twelve feet wide, surrounded the works on the outside. The works were calculated to in-

But the crowning prize that goes into the hands of the rebel General, Price, and the traitor Governor Claib, Jackson, is about \$750,000 of money in the two Banks at Lexington. The Farmors' Bank, of Missouri, is located at Between the two there were near three-quarters of a million dollars of specie, besides bills of the course or species, besides UIIS of the Banks on hand. Rumors have been sent abroad that Col. Mulligan was able to smuggle this money out of his beleagured camp, and send it to a place of safety. These reports are now contradicted. The money is lost.

In property—fortifications ready built, horses and mules,

Price have captured what can hardly be worth to them less than \$2,000,000. In the annihilation of Mulliquar's splendid little Army, they destroyed what cost fully \$2,000,000 more; and scied advantages that \$5,000,000 will hardly disposess them of. The money less of the Lexington disester, to the National Government, cannot fall much short of \$10,000,000. But what is this loss, severe

of our correspondent, M. Thacher, that "God punishes ality that shall extend and perpetuate slavery-the North is times past. Has the Almighty any attribute that could take their own devices ? Is there any hope for us but in repentance, breaking off our sins by rightcousness, and our trans.

The Missouri Democrat predicted the fall of Lexington, be-cause a 'large proportion of the forces which Gap. Fremont had ordered to its relief,' had been suddenly taken from him to hear. Therefourth of the town of the State are in the bands of the rebels, and the forces under G.m. Fremont are of necessity scattered and difficults to handle and drafts of this kind very much increase the embarassment under which he labors."—Trutuse.

More meanness !-- A private letter to a Baltimore journal from Carroll County, Maryland, speaking of the recent expe-dition to Lower Maryland, says the presence of Col. Cowdition to Lower Marylang, says the presence or Oth cower
win's Massachusetts Regiment has conviced the wavering,
that even Massachusetts men could march through our comaty without interfering with the slaves. "I know of several
intranos," the legter continues, "where negroes seeking their
camp were withingoed and sunt home. How does the old Bay t place to day.

State relish having the soldiers apprenticed to this base basical Mulligan was community at Lexington about 3.500 ness?—Covr. Ta' me.

THURSDAY 25.

The latest new from Mission reports the Federal less at Lexing ton at not more than 130, and that of the rebels at a exceeding 300. The treasure taken from the rebels at a ment so far as Gen. Hunter is concerned, is untrue, as he is at Rolla 250 miles distant.—World.

The news from Kentucky is important. The rebels appear to be gaining important advantages. Geu. Bucker with 10,000 meo, threaten Bowling Green, being only a few miles elstant. Gen. Zollicoffer's cavalry are scopring the country and committing the most beartless depredations. They are reported to be running off the slaves of loyal citizens we of Smithland, an important strategic point on the junction of the Ohio and Cumherland rivers. Ib.

Western Virginia. Our troops have gained another advantage over the rehels in Western Virginia. On Monday, a Union force of about 1,000 men attacked the rebels at Me. chanicsville Gap, and routed them; and afterwards advanced on Romney, storming the town, and driving the enemy to wards the hills. The affair resulted in a loss of thirty-five killed and several wounded among the rebels. Ib.

Military affairs around Washington vary but little frem

neen receive by the enemy at Precisione Point, with a view, it is thought, to preventing our troops from passing up the Ocaquo river, to operate on their rear at Manassas. The work was attacked yesterday by three Federal steamers, though with uncertain results. 1b.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.—The Buffalo Courier is authorized by ex-President Fillmore to state that the statement made by the St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tribune, in regard to his approval of Gen. Fremont's Pro-

This is the same Mr. Fillmore who, when Fremont was candidate for the Presidency, was reported to have said, in several public speeches, that if Fremont were elected, the South would not and ought not to snhmit to it. We never heard that Mr. Fillmore contradicted the report, (which made great sensation) or disavowed the sentiment. Mr. Lincoln is unfortunate in having won the approbation of Mr. Fillmore Mr, Buchanau, the New York Herald, and secession sympa-

Trouble at Princete. .- Secessionism has broke out in Princeton College and Theological Seminary have been

"With sincere esteem and re pert, yours,

Dr Lerd v rsus Bints: I Eronn -his symp by with Secession We copy the following, which appears as a communication creises consist d of prayers for the Union, pious and loyal adin The Independent of Sept 12. It confirms our long established or emsorion coss, that our pre-slav ry Doctors of Divinity, dels, are infid is themseves, and with all their pretended venof it, for the high and holy ends for which it was designed.

This Association held its ression in Portsmouth at the North Church, (Rev. Mr. Gage's,) August 27-29th. The pleasant weather, the good attendance, and the hospitality of the Ports-month people, contributed largely to the interest of the occa-

The salay evening was devoted to a free discussion of the re-ligious use to be made of the present exigency of the country, and prayer for the divine bleesing upon It. Rev. Mr. Advoit spoke for the American Tract Society, Bos-ton, and especially of what that Society was doing for the

army. The most remarkable thing in the whole conve was the address of Dr. Loud, Preddeut of Davinouth Collect, at the Aninversary of the Bible Society. Contrary to the courtesy due to
inversary of the Bible Society. Contrary to the courtesy due to
thorough sentilation. His drift was: the Bible In relation to
thorough sentilation. His drift was: the Bible In relation to
progress and reform y and after this logic. First, the Bible In a
great and good book—a most glorious ann; but, secondly, in
abring on this dark mod swamp of earth, this glorious as
only crokes an nawhole-one weg-tailon, causes a partial scam
have not been then, a fact known expeller. In this there is no
have not seen the na. a fact known expeller. In this there is no to find on the surface of the stagnating water, instein by its fact in the surface of the stagnating water, insteining by its fault of the sun surely, for the world is so bad there could be no better result. Therefore, briefly, it is unwhet to hope of habor for the improvement of man and sockey by using the White there come at limitary of the surface of things. In the course of the address there was a covert these comes at limitarium, when was hope for a batter state of things. In the course of the address there was a covert excession was constally laid down. But doubtless the Bible-Society and its kindred institutions of Christian berevolence will live and comitine to have the sulled Providence, as much offered the surface of the stage of the surface of the Stage, who, on account of selection was unable to stated the meetings, the surface of the Stage of the Stag

FRIDAY, 27th.

The Potomac. Yesterday was unnsually quiet along the line The Discour. Yesterstay was unsmally quiet along the time of the kidomer. The tokels under the property of the control of the property of the property of the parties were select and held as prisoners. The new lettery parties were select and held as prisoners. The new lettery received at Presidence Point opened for our the steam transport Deliseaus, though without any helpiny to the vessel. The same into contain siding her immediately but with no loss of Bits. The private Lamlans, who was sentenced to death for shooting his office, yest-days committed snicials.

Missouri .- Military movements in Missouri show increasing activity. The roport of a federal force having surrounded Gen. Price at Lexington is unfounded. Gen. Price with

under their command.

Gen. Lanc's command surprised a rebel comp at Paping-ville on the 11st utterly routing the enemy. One he offeet chels were taken prisoners, and forty killed. The whole camp emignates and the provisions of the enemy were taken. Gen. Lare has issued a tondern g proclamation, threatening death on all rebels and under arms. It is also reported that he at a sed a camp at sec. a, reting the reless

Claib Jackson with 1" 0 men is reported t be moving on Booneville. There is every in that an is porta t battle must come off in the locally of Jennius City ere many

J B. Clay, son of the late Henry Clay, and sixteen of his followers. Breckinridge was among the com y b effected is escape.

Some of the parties and a little making altogether to disquisitions on the power in ay and the sins of the people. (there speks of) - tombos and charged them on party spirit A fee gill d on try, at cause of our national to theses and cart from the great and a All, however, pray I for the systems of the Universal those charged with the administrati n of the gave unent. Numerous prayer meetings w re held at all hours of the day and evening, in which the ex-

Family Miscellang.

" WHEN THE TIDE GOES OUT." Through the weary day, on his couch he lay,

For the foaming wave, and n wind that's late; And hopes that follow the shining seas,

But of all that drift from the shore to the sea, Is the human soul to Eternity. Like a faded ship to return no more Where shall the sarging current tend.

For our parting spirit, pray, oh! pray, While the tide of life is obbing away, Knowing that we shall return no more,

From the Child at Home.

THE BROWN THRUSH. BY LUCY LARCON

'He's singing to me! "He's singing to me! And what does he say, little girl, little boy

And the wn torush keeps sin big, "A nest do you see.

So the marry bown to IF- a saway to the tree.

AIR CASTLES.

dow The tones were aught by the kly bells and rose came back to me an invalid upon my weary cench. I lis

levelbess, shall be my future home. The words came t I looking on so proudly. Imaginative girl, I murmured will the future be true to your dreams? "I will seek the wilds of Scotland " said another, whom I knew to be Eller Paradise? methinks its hills and dales are strangers t

"home has charms to lure me as long as life shall last, and when wealth shall he mine, I will cause to he reared : spleudid mansion on the spot where during childhood have sported my parents' silver locks shall be sheltere by it, their last breath taken with my hands upon their brows. I would have my last resting-place within th my pleasant care."

"On the hroad, peaceful Pacific shore, in the very place dwell, and list to the mouruful surging of its waters when sadness lingers in my heart, for father, mother, and a true souled brother, rest in its weedy bottom. Do you blam me ?" said Jennie, and I imagiacd the sable-clad girl wind ing her arm within that of Ellen, her chosen confidant, and lifting her mornful eyes to her. Who could blame one fo wishing to linger near the graves of departed loved ones?

It remained yet for the thoughtful Mary to picture he air castle. "Afric's wilds and the sea islands need teach ers to point them npward," she said in her gentle tones "I will clasp the Bihle for a compass and go to them."

Years fied away. I heard a ringing laugh through farm-house window, and stepped in to learn the cause. Ou Italy Kate was churning, and her sportive eyes raised no to a widely known painter, with ensel in hand, but to: frank, open-faced farmer, with axe in hand ahout to fel some of America's forest trees.

You nsk, Do Ellen's tripping feet wauder o'er meor and glen of Scotland? Nay, she has taken the sainted Mary' place, where toil, instead of unalloyed pleasure, is her lot Carrie, the home-girl, has schooled herself to a far distan clime, for her youthful choice took her across the broad Atlantic, and she has learned with wreathing smiles to say of that place, "My home."

Two harps are tuned anew in heaven. One has ex changed her dark raiment for light, and Mary, the other ere a twelvementh had passed, was attired in angelic gar

Are the brilliant, enthusiastic anticipations of youth, then so untrue? Yes, below in this changeful world the real i

Joseph Frye was a large man, nearly sil feet in high a hri last eye, that served to il nmmate his whole expres sion, light complexion and brown he'r and his genera manners, which were a faithful exponent of his natura rder it h cen forov n the deed by a contegiate

his rearked e power in this regard, of which I was myself

ty and tenderness-with such deep feeling and mighty power, that the effect was quite irrestible. The President te its lowest depths. The tears ran down his face like a like almost everybody around him. When the service was closed he moved up towards the altar with his usual air of diguity and carnestness, and requested an introduc tion to the preacher. Mr. Frye stepped down to receive the hand of the illustrious Chief Magistrate ; but the General, instead of merely giving him his hand, threw his arms The next day an invitation came to the whole Conference to pay a visit to the White House, and it was gratefully accepted, and the General received the members in the most respectful and cerdial manner. After passing a very pleasant hour with him, they were about to retire, when he proposed that they should not separate without devotional exercises. They first sang, and then one of the Conference led in prayer. The General fell upon his knees with the rost, and, the prayer being a somewhat lively one. almost every sentence. It is a scone which none who witnessed it would be likely ever to forget .- A. Griffith. This aneedote illustrates the pathos of the preacher-

his power over the sensibilities. But does it illustrate the power of the Gospel to convert men? Was Gen. Jackson converted? Did he repent and reform? Did he cease his profanity, and his slave helding? It does not appear that he was even convicted of sin by this preacher-or that his conscience was reached, though it may have been. Perhaps, it was no defect of the preacher-perhaps it was. We have many pathetic preachers who are not searching preachers, reproving men of sin. Many such hearers are counted for converts, and join the Church without being

INTELLECTUAL ABILITY OF THE AFRICAN. Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilson, late Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missious, and whe was himself a missionary for twenty years on the coast of Africa, in his work on Western Africa, thus gives his impression of the capacity of that race. While admitting that they are ignorant, superstitious and demoralized, he contends that it is the circumstances cultivated races. He says, "Compared with the civilized nations of the earth, their deficiences are palpable enough ; peried when they were brought under the influence of never enjoyed the blessings of education, or even with the great masses of ignorant poor who throug all the great cities of the civilized world, they do not appear to any disadvantage whatever. No man can live among them without being impressed with their natural energy of character been overreached, even when they were exercising the ut most vigilance; and such is their closeness of observationinfluence of Christianic the African exemplifies the beauty and consistency of religion more than, percaps and other human cine on the face of the earth.

ment. In two of these establishments nearly one thousand females are imployed. A sewing woman receives \$3 a week, a woman and sewing machine \$5 a week. They are saved from distress by this movement, many, perhaps, from starvation. The establishments have been long enough in operation to permit a fair comparison between the present empleyes are better paid than they would be by centractors, there is a clear saving to the Government of forty per cent. We commend this reform to the War department. It save much suffering in our large cities, and thousands who are now growing wealthy by cheating the Government in the manufacture of clothing, &c, would become invisible.

the house, he was so profanc. Many times I have called my little ones from their play when I have seen Willie passing the house, as he drove a neighbor's cows to and from the pasture. Such vulgar and profane language I " Do you go to school, Willie?"

- " Can you read ?"

The lady pitied the boy. He had uo encouragement or what was far worse, vicious, and the people with whom he lived saw little to encourage them to instruct him. After a few kind inquiries,

" Will you call a minute, as you go back, Willie ?" He assented, with a look of wonder, and she procured a

time he called, seemed pleased at the interest tho lady felt in him, and promised her that he would try to pick out at least one verse a day in his New Testameut, and that he would ge to meeting the next Sahbath. Now a year has passed. Among those who steadily

atteutive worshipper than Willie H---. I love to watch him as he sits, with his eyes rivited upon the minister. seeming to drink every word he utters. The same little week comes round, with his lesson well-learned, and his hair neatly brushed back from a fine open brew, and his as the ragged, rough, vulgar boy of a year age. He still no louger called away at his approach. He is as modest and respectful as he was formerly rude and profane.

THE POWER OF ONE GOOD BOY. "When I took the school," said a gentleman, speaking back, that boy was always studying, just as if I had been there, while a general buzz and the r guish looks of the led astray. These two began to look up to Alfred, and I saw were reach strengthened by his example. Alfred was

setting : " Mammy. O, isn't that pretty ? Did God make that? Why, he made it red, white and blue, so he is for

THE tears of beauty are light clouds fleating over heaven of stars, bediming them for a moment tha the

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an Agricultural department, and also presents full and reliabe a

may shine with greater luster than before.

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